

HQMC
20 Aug 04

E R R A T U M

to MCO 3500.30A

POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR NON-MOBILIZATION INTEGRATION AND
TRAINING AND READINESS OVERSIGHT (TRO) OF ASSIGNED
RESERVE FORCES

1. For administrative purposes, the Publications Control Number (PCN) has been reidentified. Change the PCN "10203353000" to read: "10203354600".

PCN 10203354680



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

MCO 3500.30A

PLN

26 Nov 2002

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3500.30A

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR NON-MOBILIZATION
INTEGRATION AND TRAINING AND READINESS OVERSIGHT
(TRO) OF ASSIGNED RESERVE FORCES

Ref: (a) Secretary of Defense Memorandum "Assignment of
Forces" of 6 Sep 96
(b) Title 10, United States Code
(c) Secretary of Defense Memorandum "Forces for
Unified Commands" of 3 Apr 02
(d) USJFCOMINST 3500.3B, "Training and Readiness
Oversight (TRO) of the Reserve Components" of
18 Jun 01
(e) Marine Corps Mobilization Management Plan
(MPLAN) of 17 Feb 99
(f) MCO P3000.18, "Marine Corps Planner's Manual" of
8 Sep 93

Encl: (1) Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO)
(2) U.S. Marine Corps Service Procedures for
Sourcing Assigned Selected Marine Corps Reserve
(SMCR) Forces
(3) Terms of Reference
(4) Administrative Control (ADCON) Authority Options
and Conditions

1. Purpose. This Order provides Service policy and
procedures for Reserve Component (RC) force integration
into Service-directed training, joint exercises/training,
and contingency operations when activation and mobilization
are not authorized and consistent with the provisions of
reference (a).

2. Cancellation. MCO 3500.30.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release;
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3. Background

a. Per reference (b), the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR) is organized, trained, and equipped under the authority of the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC). The Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES), reports directly to CMC. CMC authority over and responsibility for the USMCR under reference (b), section 10173 remains unchanged.

b. References (a) and (c) direct assignment of all operating forces, to include RC forces, to the combatant commands. Accordingly, all Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) operating forces are assigned to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Joint Forces Command (USCINCFJCOM) per reference (c). For the purposes of this Order, these forces are referred to as "assigned SMCR forces."

c. Per reference (a), USCINCFJCOM exercises training and readiness oversight (TRO) over assigned SMCR forces when not on active duty and when on active duty for training. USCINCFJCOM exercises combatant command (command authority) (COCOM) over assigned SMCR forces when mobilized or ordered to active duty (other than for training).

d. Assigned SMCR forces can only be employed by combatant commanders in contingency operations (as defined in reference (b), section 101(a)(13)) when the units have been activated for specific periods in accordance with the law, or when ordered to active duty with the consent of the member and validated by their parent Service (volunteer members of assigned SMCR forces).

e. Assigned SMCR forces in an active duty for training (ADT) status or performing inactive duty training (IDT) may be employed by combatant commanders in connection with contingency operations only as provided by law consistent with reference (b), and when the primary purpose is for training consistent with their mission or specialty.

f. Deployment of RC forces to destinations outside the territorial limits of the United States requires the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) authorization per reference (b), section 162.

g. Per reference (a), and as further detailed in reference (d), USCINCFJCOM will normally exercise TRO over

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assigned SMCR forces through the Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic (COMMARFORLANT).

4. Scope

a. This Order establishes command relationships and oversight authority, and provides Service-specific policy and procedures among CMC, COMMARFORRES, and the combatant commanders' USMC component commanders for support of TRO and for use of assigned SMCR forces during periods when activation and/or mobilization is not authorized.

b. Command relationships and policy for use of assigned SMCR forces during periods of activation and/or mobilization is contained in reference (e).

c. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) and individual Reserve training do not fall under the provisions of TRO. The provisions of this Order apply only to SMCR forces assigned to USCINCFJCOM in reference (c).

5. Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO). See enclosure (1).

6. U.S. Marine Corps Procedures for Sourcing SMCR Units Assigned to USCINCFJCOM. See enclosure (2).

7. Terms of Reference. See enclosure (3).

8. U.S. Marine Corps Policy

a. All combatant commanders' USMC component commanders will continue to exercise direct liaison authority (DIRLAUTH) for Service-related matters among themselves, and with CMC and COMMARFORRES.

b. The process for use of assigned SMCR forces to augment and/or reinforce active USMC forces is similar throughout both deliberate and/or time-sensitive planning and execution in support of peacetime unit/joint training and exercises, national emergencies, and wartime mobilization.

c. When the use of assigned SMCR forces is contemplated, the USMC component commander of the supported combatant commander begins the process for formally accessing assigned SMCR forces by identifying force

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requirements through both the joint operational and the Service chains of command.

d. The sourcing of assigned SMCR forces is based on the capabilities required, or the combatant commander's request for a specific SMCR force.

e. The level of administrative and logistics authority exercised over deployed assigned SMCR forces by the gaining combatant commander's USMC component commander is coordinated with COMMARFORRES. The agreed upon authority is delineated in the COMMARFORLANT deployment order. See enclosure (4).

f. The supported combatant commander's USMC component commander is organized and resourced to effect required administrative and logistic support of forward-deployed assigned SMCR forces.

9. Command Relationships and Authorities

a. CMC commands COMMARFORRES.

b. Command relationships between the deploying force and the supported combatant commander in whose geographic area the deploying force is to operate is specified in deployment/execute orders issued by SecDef, via the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). Unless otherwise directed:

(1) A supported combatant commander normally exercises operational control (OPCON), through the USMC component commander, over assigned SMCR forces participating anywhere in military operations or joint training under the commander's jurisdiction.

(2) A supported combatant commander normally exercises OPCON, through the USMC component commander, over assigned SMCR forces on ADT or performing IDT within the geographic area of responsibility (AOR) if outside the territorial limits of the United States.

c. Unless otherwise directed by USCINCFJCOM, COMMARFORLANT exercises OPCON over deploying SMCR forces, through COMMARFORRES, for deployment, antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP), and transfer of authority, except when

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conducting unit training within the territorial limits of the United States.

d. COMMARFORLANT exercises TRO of assigned SMCR forces through COMMARFORRES.

e. Unless otherwise directed, administrative control (ADCON) of deploying SMCR forces is normally retained by COMMARFORRES (see pars. 8e and 8f for policy and enclosure (3) for options and conditions).

10. Action

a. COMMARFORLANT and COMMARFORRES

(1) Implement all appropriate provisions of this Order.

(2) Provide to CMC (PP&O/M&RA) copies of all correspondence relative to TRO or the integration of assigned SMCR forces.

b. COMMARFORLANT; Commander, U.S Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (COMMARFORPAC); Commander, U.S Marine Corps Forces Central Command (COMUSMARCENT); Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Europe (COMMARFOREUR); and Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, South (COMMARFORSOUTH)

(1) Use procedures in enclosure (2) to request assigned SMCR forces for Service-directed training, joint exercises/training, or contingency operations when activation and mobilization are not authorized and consistent with the provisions of reference (a).

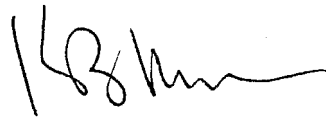
(2) Coordinate with COMMARFORRES for the level of administrative and logistics authority exercised over deployed assigned SMCR forces. Utilize the guidelines provided in enclosure (4) to develop respective responsibilities.

11. Summary of Revision. This Order has been updated throughout. It should be read in its entirety to ensure a complete understanding of the revised policies and procedures.

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12. Reserve Applicability. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.



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TRAINING AND READINESS OVERSIGHT (TRO)

1. Per the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) memo (Assignment of Forces) of 6 Sep 96 and as a matter of Department of Defense (DoD) policy, the authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned Reserve Component (RC) forces when not on active duty and when on active duty for training is training and readiness oversight (TRO). TRO is normally exercised by combatant commanders through their Service component commanders. TRO includes the authority to:

a. Provide guidance on operational requirements and priorities to be addressed in training and readiness programs.

b. Comment on Service component program recommendations and budget requests.

c. Coordinate and approve participation by assigned RC forces in joint exercises and joint training.

d. Obtain and review readiness and inspection reports on assigned RC forces.

e. Coordinate and review mobilization plans developed for assigned RC forces.

2. The Commander in Chief, U.S. Joint Forces Command (USCINCFJCOM), in accordance with USJFCOMINST 3500.3, exercises TRO over assigned SMCR forces through the Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic (COMMARFORLANT). COMMARFORLANT exercises TRO of assigned SMCR forces by:

a. Providing guidance, through mission essential task lists (METLs), on operational requirements and priorities to be addressed in COMMARFORRES training and readiness plans.

b. Commenting on and including COMMARFORRES program and budget submissions in USCINCFJCOM annual integrated priority lists (IPLs).

c. Reviewing assigned SMCR force readiness and inspection reports by obtaining COMMARFORRES Status of

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Resources and Training System (SORTS), mobilization operational readiness deployment tests (MORDT), the commanding general inspection (CGI) reports, and Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System (MCCRES) results.

d. Reviewing and commenting on COMMARFORRES and Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) mobilization plans.

e. Obtaining and communicating USCINCFJCOM approval of assigned SMCR force participation in joint exercises and training.

3. In support of COMMARFORLANT's execution of the responsibilities for TRO of assigned SMCR forces, COMMARFORRES:

a. Develops SMCR unit training and readiness plans/programs incorporating COMMARFORLANT approved METLs.

b. Provides to COMMARFORLANT consolidated assigned SMCR forces programming and budget requests.

c. Provides IPLs to COMMARFORLANT for comment, review, and submission to USCINCFJCOM.

d. Receives approval from USCINCSJFJCOM, through COMMARFORLANT, for assigned SMCR unit participation in joint training/exercises.

e. Provides to COMMARFORLANT assigned SMCR unit readiness and inspection reports to include SORTS data, CGI reports, MCCRES, and MORDT results.

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U.S. MARINE CORPS SERVICE PROCEDURES FOR SOURCING
ASSIGNED SELECTED MARINE CORPS RESERVE (SMCR) FORCES

1. When contingency/military operation force requirements are to be filled by assigned SMCR forces and mobilization and/or activation is not authorized, the procedures are as follows and shown at diagram 2-1 of this enclosure:

a. Supported combatant commanders' USMC component commanders, in conjunction with the Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES), determine feasibility of support. See appendix A of this enclosure for detailed elements of feasibility request that should be considered.

b. Once support is assessed as feasible, the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander publishes a planning guidance message to the Commander, U.S. Marine Forces, Atlantic (COMMARFORLANT), which identifies detailed combatant commander's force requirements to be sourced by assigned SMCR forces. The planning guidance message contains the information required by MCO P3000.18, as reflected in appendix B of this enclosure, and includes the results of the feasibility analysis coordinated with COMMARFORRES.

c. Once the supported combatant commander identifies force requirements to be sourced to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), via the Chairman of the Joints Chief of Staff (CJCS), the following procedures apply:

(1) CJCS, in the name of SecDef, tasks the Commander in Chief, U.S. Joint Forces Command (USCINCFJCOM) to provide and deploy forces to fill requirements identified by the supported combatant commander.

(2) USCINCFJCOM directs COMMARFORLANT to provide and deploy assigned USMC forces to fill the requirement identified by the supported combatant commander.

(3) COMMARFORLANT, based on USCINCFJCOM direction, active force availability, and the results of the feasibility coordinated between the supported USMC component commanders and COMMARFORRES, determines whether partial or the entire requirement is to be filled by assigned SMCR forces.

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(4) COMMARFORLANT promulgates "prepare to deploy" order that requests COMMARFORRES identify both the force to be deployed and any adjustments to the feasibility elements previously coordinated. The following information is also included in the "prepare to deploy" order to the degree known:

(a) Anticipated mission and size of the required assigned SMCR force.

(b) Anticipated duration of deployment.

(c) Anticipated authority to rotate forces.

(d) Funding source(s).

(e) Administrative/logistics functions to be exercised by the supported USMC component commander.

(f) Time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) guidance.

(g) Command relationships between the deploying force commander and the gaining force commander(s) who is/are to employ the force.

(h) Requests COMMARFORRES:

1 Be prepared to deploy and transfer the identified force.

2 Direct the deploying force commander to report for employment/deployment planning to the employing force commander.

3 Provide the administrative support to the deploying force commander as previously coordinated with the supported USMC component commander.

4 Identify any remaining unsourced requirements.

(5) Simultaneously, COMMARFORLANT coordinates the following with CMC:

(a) Authority to use volunteers.

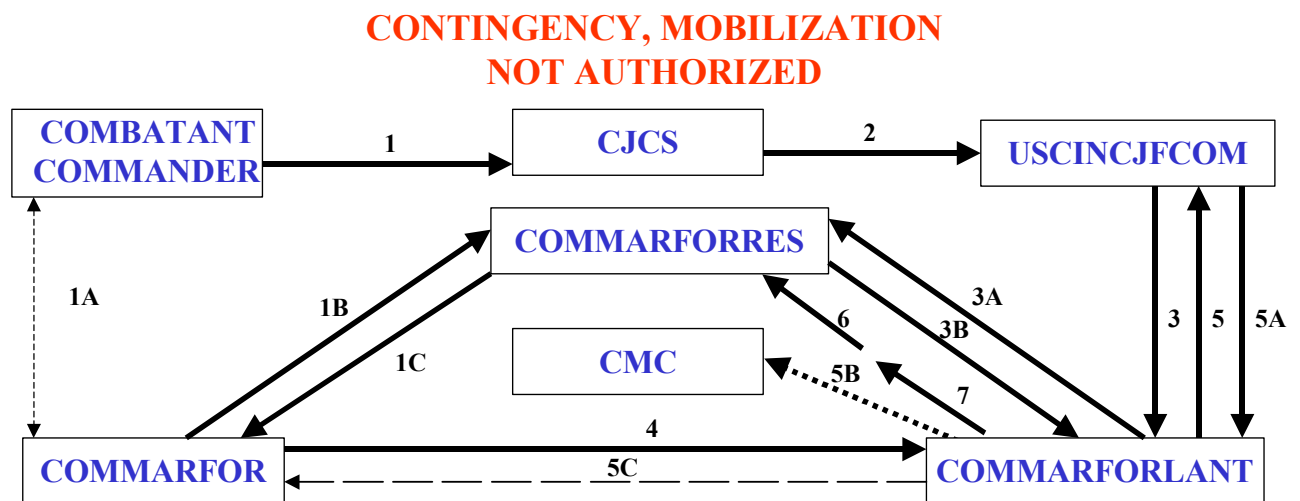
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(b) Recommends Presidential Reserve Callup (PRC).

(c) Funding.

(d) Sustainment support.

6) When directed by USCINCJFCOM, and as a result of the coordination with CMC, COMMARFORLANT promulgates a deployment execute order that requests COMMARFORRES to deploy and transfer the force and provides for any change to the previously promulgated "prep to deploy" order.



*ALL COMMUNICATIONS ARE VIA GENSER MESSAGE:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ID REQUIREMENT TO CJCS 1A. ID REQUIREMENT FOR USMC FORCES & ESTAB CMD RELATIONSHIPS 1B. SUPPORTED COMMARFOR REQ FEASIBILITY FROM COMMARFORRES 1C. COMMARFORRES REPORTS FEASIBILITY TO SUPPORTED COMMARFOR 2. CJCS TASKS USCINCJFCOM TO FILL REQUIREMENT 3. USCINCJFCOM TASKS COMMARFORLANT TO FILL REQUIREMENT 3A. COMMARFORLANT REQUESTS SOURCING FM COMMARFORRES WHEN APPROPRIATE 3B. COMMARFORRES ID UNITS TO SOURCE CONTINGENCY | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. SUPPORTED COMMARFOR PROMULGATES PLANNING GUIDANCE TO COMMARFORLANT 5. COMMARFORLANT RECOMMENDS SOURCING FROM COMMARFORRES TO USCINCJFCOM 5A. USCINCJFCOM APPROVES SOURCING FROM COMMARFORRES 5B. COMMARFORLANT COORDINATES WITH CMC ON USE OF VOLUNTEER RESERVES 5C. COMMARFORLANT INFORMS SUPPORTED COMMARFOR OF APPROVAL TO SOURCE FROM COMMARFORRES 6. COMMARFORLANT ISSUES PREP TO DEPLOY ORDER TO COMMARFORRES REQUESTING SOURCING 7. COMMARFORLANT ISSUES DEPLOYMENT ORDER TO COMMARFORRES |
|---|---|

Diagram 2-1 - Contingency, Mobilization Not Authorized

2. When assigned SMCR forces are to be used to source joint training and joint exercise force requirements under

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the jurisdiction of a joint force commander, the procedures are as follows and shown at diagram 2-2 of this enclosure:

a. Normally, the training exercise employment plan (TEEP) process is the mechanism for coordinating participation of assigned SMCR forces in joint exercises and training.

(1) COMMARFORRES conducts an annual TEEP conference. The basic joint exercise requirements document that supports this conference is the CJCS Exercise Plan.

(2) The supported Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces (COMMARFOR), supported Marine expeditionary force commanding general (MEF CG), or COMMARFORRES identifies the requirements for assigned SMCR force participation in joint exercises and training.

(3) COMMARFORLANT resolves any divergence with respect to participation of assigned SMCR or active forces based on USCINCFJCOM guidance.

(4) At the conclusion of the TEEP conference, COMMARFORRES publishes the conference minutes that include the initial feasibility assessment detailed by event/force and requests supported combatant commander's USMC component commanders' reconfirmation of the requirement.

(5) The supported COMMARFOR submits the formal feasibility request, via general service (message) (GENSER) message, consistent with appendix A of this enclosure.

b. For joint exercise and training requirements not identified during the TEEP conference, supported combatant commanders' USMC component commanders, in conjunction with COMMARFORRES, determine feasibility of support via GENSER message. See appendix A of this enclosure for detailed elements of feasibility request that should be considered.

c. COMMARFORRES and the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander register feasible assigned SMCR force participation in joint exercises/training in their respective TEEP.

d. Supported combatant commander's USMC component commander ensures participating assigned SMCR forces are incorporated into the significant military exercise brief

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(SMEB) in accordance with joint directives (SMEB authorizes deployment).

e. Supported combatant commander's USMC component commander promulgates the planning guidance message to COMMARFORLANT in sufficient time to support the predeployment actions required by current joint regulations. The planning guidance message:

(1) Identifies sourcing of the combatant commander's force requirements from assigned SMCR forces.

(2) Contains the information required by MCO P3000.18, as reflected in appendix B of this enclosure, and includes the results of the feasibility analysis coordinated with COMMARFORRES.

f. In anticipation of the SMEB and based on the planning guidance provided by the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander, COMMARFORLANT promulgates the "prepare to deploy" order that requests COMMARFORRES confirm both the assigned SMCR force to be deployed and identify any adjustments to the feasibility elements previously coordinated. The following information is also included in the "prepare to deploy" order to the degree known:

(1) Anticipated mission and size of the required force.

(2) Anticipated duration of assigned SMCR force participation in the joint training/exercise.

(3) Redeployment requirements (consistent with appendix A of this enclosure).

(4) Anticipated authority to rotate forces.

(5) Funding source(s).

(6) Administrative/logistics functions to be exercised by the supported USMC component commander.

(7) TPFDD guidance.

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(8) Command relationships between the deploying assigned SMCR force commander and their employing commander(s).

(9) Requests COMMARFORRES:

(a) Be prepared to deploy and transfer the identified assigned SMCR force.

(b) Direct the deploying assigned SMCR force commander to report for employment/deployment planning to the employing force commander.

(c) Provide the administrative support to the deploying force commander as previously coordinated with the supported USMC component commander.

(d) Identify any remaining unsourced requirements.

g. Simultaneously, COMMARFORLANT requests approval for use of the assigned SMCR force in the joint exercise or training event from USCINCFJCOM.

h. When approved by USCINCFJCOM, COMMARFORLANT promulgates a "deployment execute" order that requests COMMARFORRES deploy and transfer the assigned SMCR force and provides for any change to the previously promulgated "prepare to deploy" order.

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JOINT TRAINING AND JOINT EXERCISES

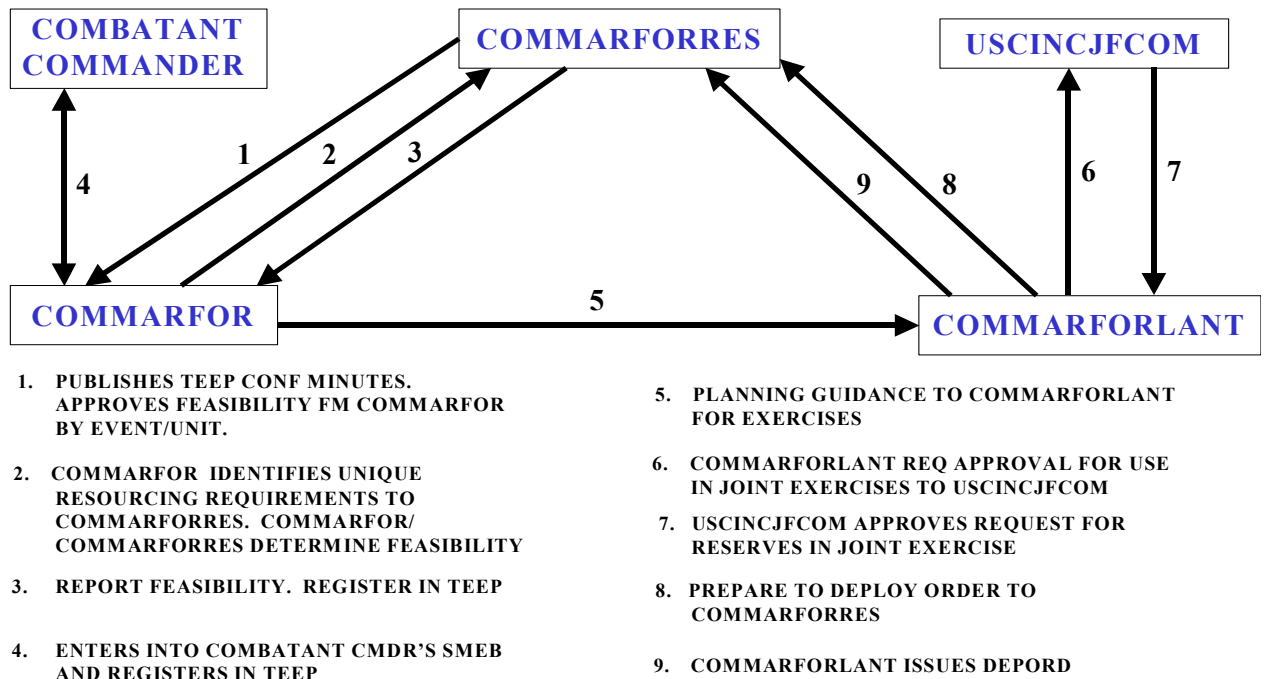


Diagram 2-2 - Joint Training and Joint Exercises

3. When assigned SMCR forces to conduct unit training outside the territorial limits of the United States, to include support of combatant commander theater security cooperation plans (TSCs) (other than joint exercises/training), the procedures are as follows and shown at diagram 2-3 of this enclosure:

a. Normally, the TEEP process is the mechanism for coordinating participation of assigned SMCR forces in unit training, to include support to combatant commanders' TSC, outside the territorial limits of the United States.

(1) At the COMMARFORRES annual TEEP conference, the supported COMMARFOR, supported MEF CG, or COMMARFORRES identify the unit training events for assigned SMCR force participation outside the territorial limits of the United States.

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(2) At the conclusion of the TEEP conference, COMMARFORRES publishes the conference minutes that includes the initial feasibility assessment detailed by event/force and requests supported combatant commander's USMC component commanders' determination whether the event supports the supported combatant commander's TSC.

(3) For any TSC-associated activity outside the territorial limits of the United States, the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander identifies any unique resourcing characteristics of this deployment via GENSER message to COMMARFORRES and COMMARFORLANT.

b. For TSC-associated unit training requirements outside the territorial limits of the United States, not identified during the TEEP conference, the supported combatant commanders' USMC component commanders, in conjunction with COMMARFORRES, determine feasibility of support via GENSER message. See appendix A of this enclosure for detailed elements of feasibility request that should be considered.

c. COMMARFORRES and the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander register feasible assigned SMCR force training outside the territorial limits of the United States in their respective TEEP. COMMARFORRES informs COMMARFORLANT of TEEP adjustments via GENSER message.

d. When applicable, supported combatant commander's USMC component commander ensures assigned SMCR forces training outside the territorial limits of the United States are incorporated into the TSC validation and reporting process. This requirement, when applicable, is the only difference in process from that shown in diagram 2-3 of this enclosure.

e. COMMARFORLANT promulgates the "prepare to deploy" order that requests COMMARFORRES confirm both the assigned SMCR force to be deployed and identify any adjustments to any feasibility elements previously coordinated. The following information is also included in the "prepare to deploy" order to the degree known:

(1) Anticipated mission and size of the required assigned SMCR force.

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(2) Anticipated duration of unit training.

(3) Redeployment requirements (consistent with appendix A of this enclosure).

(4) Authority to deploy and transfer.

(5) Funding source(s).

(6) Administrative/logistics functions to be exercised by the supported USMC component commander.

(7) TPFDD guidance.

(8) Command relationships between the deploying assigned SMCR force commander and the gaining force commander(s) who is(are) to employ the force.

(9) Requests COMMARFORRES:

(a) Be prepared to deploy and transfer the identified assigned SMCR force.

(b) Direct the deploying assigned SMCR force commander to report for employment/deployment planning to the employing force commander.

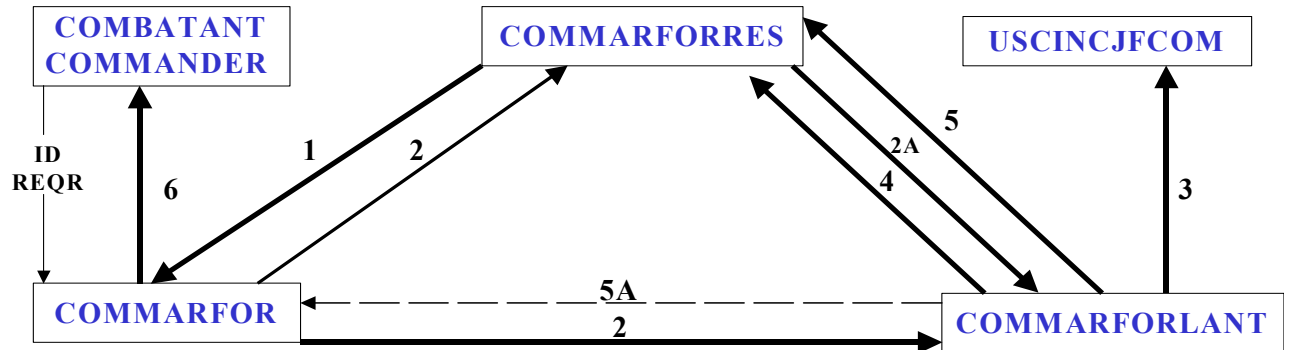
(c) Provide the administrative support to the deploying assigned SMCR force commander as previously coordinated with the supported USMC component commander.

f. Simultaneously, COMMARFORLANT confirms approval for deployment and transfer of the assigned SMCR force conducting unit training outside the territorial limits of the United States.

g. COMMARFORLANT promulgates "deployment execute" order that requests COMMARFORRES deploy and transfer the assigned SMCR force and provides for any change to the previously promulgated "prepare to deploy" order.

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**OUTSIDE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF US:
NON-JOINT EXERCISE OR TRAINING:
INCLUDES TSC:**



COMBATANT CMDR ID'S REQR

1. PUBLISHES TEEP CONF MINUTES. APPROVES FEASIBILITY FM COMMARFOR BY EVENT/UNIT. RQST COMMARFORS DETERMINE WHETHER EVENTS SUPPORT COMBATANT CMDR'S TSC
2. COMMARFOR IDENTIFIES UNIQUE RESOURCING CHARACTERISTICS TO COMMARFORRES/COMMARFORLANT. - FOR TSC, COMMARFORRES/COMMARFOR DETERMINE FEASIBILITY
- 2A. COMMARFORRES INFORMS COMMARFORLANT OF TEEP ADJUSTMENTS
3. COMMARFORLANT ADVISE USCINCFCOM OF COMMARFORRES USE IN NON JOINT EXERCISE
4. PREPARE TO DEPLOY ORDER TO COMMARFORRES
5. COMMARFORLANT CONFIRMS APPROVAL TO DEPLOY/ TRANSFER; ISSUES DEPOD TO COMMARFORRES
- 5A. COMMARFORLANT INFORMS COMMARFOR OF DEPLOYMENT
6. COMMARFOR REGISTERS EVENT IN TSC VALIDATION AND REPORTING PROCESS TO COMBATANT CMDR

Diagram 2-3 – Outside Territorial Limits of U.S.; Non-Joint
Exercise or Training; Includes TSC

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APPENDIX A

FEASIBILITY OF SUPPORT REQUEST

1. Feasibility of support requests utilize standard GENSER message format and includes, but is not limited to the following information:

- a. Event name/type (CJCS, operational tempo (OPTEMPO), deployment for training (DFT), etc.).
- b. Location.
- c. Event dates.
- d. Type of unit/capability requested.
- e. Proposed mission.
- f. Dates of conferences, if known (initial planning conference (IPC), main planning conference (MPC), etc).
- g. Deployment dates (when assigned SMCR forces are to arrive in event area of operation).
- h. Re-deployment dates (when assigned SMCR forces are to depart event area of operation).
- i. Aerial port of embarkation (APOE)/sea port of embarkation (SPOE) information.
- j. Aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/sea port of debarkation (SPOD) information.
- k. Funding available from requesting command.
 - (1) Travel (strategic airlift (STRATLIFT), commercial ticketing program (CTP), etc.).
 - (2) Pay and Allowances (active duty special work (ADSW), operations and maintenance (O&M), etc).
 - (3) Exercise support, temporary additional duty (TAD), transportation of things (TOT), O&M.

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1. Required plain language addresses (PLADS):

(1) TO COMMARFORRES//G3/G5/G1//

(2) INFO COMMARFORLANT//G3/5/G1/RLO//

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APPENDIX B**PLANNING GUIDANCE FROM REQUESTING USMC COMPONENT
COMMANDER TO COMMARFORLANT**

1. Planning guidance promulgated by any of the combatant commanders' USMC component commanders to COMMARFORLANT utilize standard GENSER message format and includes, but is not limited to the following:

a. Positive response from COMMARFORRES concerning the results of the coordinated feasibility analysis. This response includes information shown in appendix A to this enclosure.

b. Information and guidance provided by the CJCS, supported and supporting combatant commanders, joint task force commanders, and/or the naval component commanders.

c. Plan of action and milestones guidance.

d. Known or suspected tasks to be assigned to the assigned SMCR forces to be employed.

e. Coordination accomplished for the sourcing of assigned SMCR forces and sustainment of the assigned SMCR forces to be employed.

f. Schedule of planning conferences if changed from feasibility request.

g. Required embarkation information.

h. Required Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) information.

i. Validation procedures.

j. Weapons and sensitive items transfer instructions.

k. Hazardous materiel (HAZMAT) instructions.

l. Antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) coordination instructions.

m. Recommended command relationships (OPCON/tactical control(TACON)/ADCON).

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- n. Required report for planning date.
- 2. Planning guidance messages from any USMC component commander to COMMARFORLANT include COMMARFORRES and CMC as "info" addressees.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following descriptions and definitions are provided as background for the procedures cited in this order, and are derived from existing Joint and Service doctrine, or specific cited reference:

1. Activation. Order to active duty (other than for training) in the Federal Service.
2. Active Duty. Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. This includes members of the Reserve Components serving on active duty or full-time training duty, but does not include full-time National Guard duty. Also called AD.
3. Administrative Control (ADCON). ADCON is the direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, and discipline and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. ADCON is synonymous with administration and support responsibilities identified in Title 10, U.S.C. This is the authority necessary to fulfill Military Department statutory responsibilities for administration and support. ADCON may be delegated to and exercised by commanders of Service forces assigned to a combatant commander at any echelon at or below the level of Service component command. ADCON is subject to the command authority of combatant commanders.
4. Mobilization. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel.
5. Reserve Component (RC) and Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR). The three RC categories are Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve. The Ready Reserve for the U.S. Marine Corps consists of two subcategories, the SMCR and the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). The SMCR consists of three elements: (1) SMCR units, (2) Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA), and (3) the Active Reserve

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(AR). Individual and unit members of the RC may be ordered to active duty voluntarily or involuntarily.

a. Voluntary Order to Active Duty (Title 10, U.S.C, 12301(d)). The Secretaries of the Military Departments may order any member of the RC to active duty with the consent of the individual member.

b. Presidential Reserve Callup (PRC) (Title 10, U.S.C. 12304). Provision of public law that provides the President a means to activate, without a declaration of national emergency, not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve (of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the Individual Ready Reserve, for not more than 270 days to meet the support requirements of any operational mission. PRC is not a mobilization category.

c. Partial Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 members for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

d. Full Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units in approved force structure, as well as all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months.

6. Combatant Command (Command Authority)(COCOM). Nontransferable command authority established by title 10 ("Armed Forces"), United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Combatant command (command authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning

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tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority).

7. Operational Control (OPCON). Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing) commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative directions necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operationally control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

8. Coordinating Authority. A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments, two or more joint force components, or two or

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more forces of the same Service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In the event that essential agreement cannot be obtained, the matter shall be referred to the appointing authority. Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. Coordinating authority is more applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations.

9. Service Component Command. A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under the command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command, or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force.

10. Clarification of Other Terms Throughout This Order

a. Assigned SMCR forces. SMCR units/forces assigned to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Joint Forces Command (USCINCFJCOM) by the SECDEF in Forces for Unified Commands Memorandum.

b. Force. An aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, vehicles and necessary support, or combination thereof.

c. Joint Exercises. Exercises based on joint doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures that train and evaluate joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to requirements established by joint force commanders to accomplish their assigned missions.

d. Joint Training. Military training based on joint doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to operational requirements deemed necessary by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. NOTE: Deviations from these criteria may be made at the discretion of the respective combatant commander. For instance, regional exercises focused on such combatant commander priorities as coalition building, overseas presence and access, demonstrating national resolve, and visible support for

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allies/coalition partners could be included in the combatant commander's joint training plan.

e. Legal Authority. Legal authorities for mobilization actions can be categorized as being available in peacetime, or available after a presidential declaration of a national emergency or a congressional declaration of a national emergency or war. The President or, in some cases, a U.S. department head; i.e., the SECDEF or Secretary of a Military Department, may invoke mobilization without a declaration of a national emergency. Examples of such authorities are PRC, "stop-loss", or the Military Department Secretaries' authority to recall Regular and Reserve military retirees with more than 20 years of active service.

f. Unit. With regard to Reserve Components of the Armed Forces, denotes a Selected Reserve unit organized, equipped, and trained for mobilization to serve on active duty as a unit or to augment or be augmented by another unit. Headquarters and support functions without wartime missions are not considered units.

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ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL (ADCON) AUTHORITY OPTIONS AND
CONDITIONS

1. Purpose. This enclosure provides Service policy and procedures for the exercise of administrative and logistics functions over assigned Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) forces transferred to a supported combatant commander to support contingencies or joint exercises/training, for periods in excess of 30 days, when activation and/or mobilization is not authorized. Normally, for periods of 30 days or less, administrative and logistics functions will be retained by the Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES).

2. Background. Transfer of assigned SMCR forces to a combatant commander for periods in excess of 30 days may require the USMC component commander of the supported combatant commander to exercise certain administrative and logistics functions in support of forward-deployed assigned SMCR forces. Administrative control (ADCON) is exercised through the commanders of the Service component commands assigned to the combatant commanders. ADCON is subject to the command authority of combatant commanders.

a. The conditions for determining which functions are to be exercised by the supported combatant commander's USMC component commanders are normally based on METT-TSL and the USMC component commanders' resources available to exercise those functions.

b. Detailed coordination is required between the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander and COMMARFORRES to determine a concept for administrative and logistics support for forward-deployed assigned SMCR forces and the options for developing an adequate administrative and or logistics support base.

c. Representative administrative and logistics functions which could be exercised by the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander are as follows:

- PERSONNEL/ADMIN JOINS/TRANSFERS
- NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT AUTHORITY
- FITNESS REPORTS/PROFICIENCY-CONDUCT MARKS
- AWARDS
- PAY/ENTITLEMENTS

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- TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL DUTY ORDERS
- DD214 (90 DAYS +)
- FAMILY SERVICES
- LEGAL ASSISTANCE
- SECURITY CLEARANCE
- REPLACEMENTS
- EMERGENCY LEAVE
- INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT
- MEDICAL/DENTAL
- INDIVIDUAL TRAINING/PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST
- WEAPONS QUALIFICATION/FAMILIARIZATION FIRING
- COURT-MARTIAL CONVENING AUTHORITY
- ANTITERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION
- OTHERS NOT LISTED

d. Options for exercising administrative and logistics functions of forward-deployed assigned SMCR forces in excess of 30 days include:

(1) COMMARFORRES retains all administrative and logistics functions.

(a) exercises these functions at the reserve training center (RTC), or

(b) forward deploys a detachment collocated with the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander.

(2) COMMARFORRES organizes the deploying assigned SMCR force to be self-sufficient in selected required administrative and logistics functions, i.e. unit diary and non-judicial punishment authority.

(3) The supported combatant commander's USMC component commander exercises selected administrative and logistics authority over forward-deployed assigned SMCR forces. This option simply requires that the normal request for deployment order (RDO) recommendation process includes the phrase that provides the gaining (supported) combatant commander, "...authority to exercise designated administrative and logistics functions as coordinated by USMC component commanders."

(a) The supported combatant commander's USMC component commander requires no additional resources, or

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(b) COMMARFORRES provides the supported USMC component commander with sufficient augmentation to support selected administrative and logistics functions that are to be exercised in support of the forward-deployed assigned SMCR force.

3. Implementation Procedures

a. During the feasibility assessment, COMMARFORRES and the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander agree on:

(1) which administrative and logistics functions are to be exercised by COMMARFORRES or the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander,

(2) which option (from par. 2d, above) is to be exercised, and

(3) funding sources for that option.

b. The supported combatant commander's USMC component commander:

(1) reflects the results of the actions in paragraph 3a, above in the planning guidance message to the Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic (COMMARFORLANT), and

(2) recommends to the supported combatant commander that the RDO includes the phrase that provides the gaining (supported) combatant commander, "...authority to exercise designated administrative and logistics functions as coordinated by USMC component commanders."

c. COMMARFORLANT and the supported combatant commander's USMC component commander coordinate with CMC, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Joint Forces Command (USCINCFJCOM), and the supported combatant commander to ensure that the appropriate administrative and logistics authority is contained in the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) deployment order.

d. COMMARFORLANT promulgates, in the service deployment order, the appropriate coordinated administrative and logistics authority as well as detailing any of COMMARFORRES-provided resource augmentation.